

# CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE  
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

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July, 2019

## 1906 Roslyn Mills Cinderella

The Sydney Stamp and Coin Expo was held in Hurstville over four days in mid June, and I was fortunate enough to be in the city that week to catch the first day of the show. I take the view that with perseverance, there is treasure to be found and was not disappointed. Looking through some New Zealand postcards I came across this below item. It ticked all the boxes; New Zealand cinderella tied by a Dunedin postmark on the stamp side of the card, not catalogued and more importantly not seen previously by the wider philatelic world. Does it get any better?

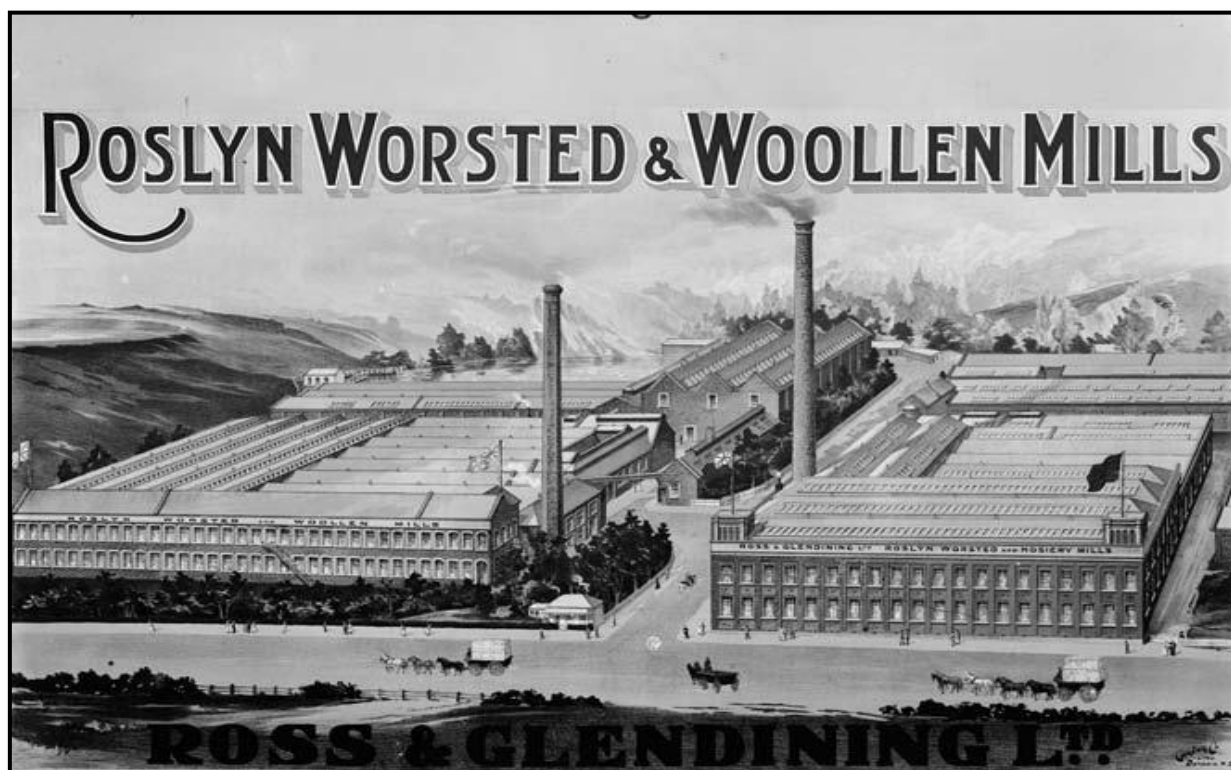


The label, depicting the mill buildings, is about half the size of a 1d Universal and shows no obvious signs of any form of separation. Presumably it was pregummed.



It is quite small, smaller than something that I would consider to have been intended as a form of advertising label. One possibility is that may have been given out for use in conjunction with a loyalty card of some type. A purchaser of goods from the mills would receive a label, or labels based on the amount spent on goods and these would be stuck to a purpose printed card.

Once a specified number of labels had been collected, they could be redeemed for further goods or a discount on the next purchase.



Lithographic image depicting Roslyn Worsted and Woollen Mills, Dunedin, 1910 (see note below)

The following, reproduced from <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/roslyn-woollen-mill>, is a brief history of the mill:

"Woollen milling was one of our first large secondary industries. Arthur Burns opened the first mill at Mosgiel in 1871 and others followed, especially along the east coast of the South Island. Dunedin city had two mills. John Ross and Robert Glendining began as drapers and warehousemen in Dunedin in 1862, Ross working from London between 1870 and 1902, Glendining from Dunedin. They lent money to the proprietors of the Kaikorai Woollen Factory in Kaikorai Valley in 1874 and five years later opened their own mill further along the same valley. By the turn of the century 500 people worked in this massive red brick complex.

Ross and Glendining were innovators, claiming to be the first worsted manufacturers 'south of the line' (the equator). The company was an early example of a vertically integrated business. Much of the wool came from company-owned sheep stations, was processed here and warehoused at Dunedin, Invercargill, Christchurch, Wellington or Napier. Next to the Provincial in Dunedin's Stafford Street they had a big hat and clothing factory that still stands.

Kaikorai, however, remained the heart of the R&G empire. Here, they boasted, they ran a cleaner, more benign ship than the smoky sweatshops of 'the Old Country'. The company paved over the Kaikorai stream, planted English trees, built workers' cottages and ran a workers' bank and benefit society.

Mosgiel Woollens Ltd bought the Roslyn mill from UEB in 1969 when the woollen industry was rationalising itself to meet the challenge of synthetics. For the Mosgiel group, the reprieve was only temporary. Roslyn closed in 1980 after Mosgiel went into receivership. It is now the Roslyn Mill Industrial Estate, tenanted by a variety of businesses"

Stephen Jones

Note Image reference, "Caxton Printing Company (Dunedin, N.Z.). Photographic copy of a Caxton Company lithograph depicting Roslyn Worsted and Woollen Mills in Dunedin. Ref: 1/1-009178-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. [/records/22758125](#)"

## ***SOCIETY PAGE***

### ***PROGRAMME***

*JULY 1* POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

*JULY 9* SOCIETY MEETING      **Annual Competition**  
Committee displays

### **Annual Club Competition**

Not long now, time's tick, tick, ticking away so get stuck in  
and get those pages finished for the July meeting

*JULY 16* LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

*JULY 23* POSTCARD GROUP      **Paul van Herpt**  
Scouting Postcards

*AUGUST 5* POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

*AUGUST 13* SOCIETY MEETING      **Members Night**  
Letters M, N, O & P

*AUGUST 20* LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

All meetings are held at the Philatelic Centre, 67 Mandeville St, Riccarton, and commence at 7.30 pm. (Library night closes at 10 pm)

**SOCIETY ADDRESS:** PO Box 9246, Tower Junction, Christchurch 8149  
(website) [www.cps.gen.nz](http://www.cps.gen.nz)  
(emails) Use the "Contact" facility in the website

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### **Christchurch (NZ) Philatelic Society (Inc) Subscription Rates**

The annual subscription to the Society is \$60.00. A \$10.00 discount may be deducted if paid by March 31<sup>st</sup> (or on application for membership) Where both husband and wife are members but require only one *CAPTAIN COQK* newsletter to be sent, a combined subscription of \$90.00 is charged, \$15.00 discount allowed. Additional postage is charged to cover the extra cost of posting to overseas addresses. Overseas postage rates are as follows: Australia & South Pacific \$13.20 Rest of the world \$18.70 (Economy rate discontinued)

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## New Zealand: Unique, Just Like The Others

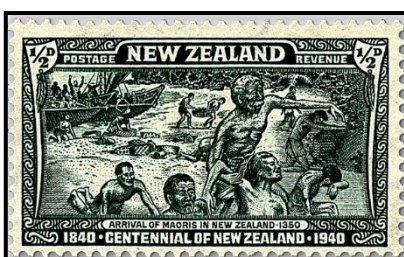


On 5 April 1898 New Zealand (NZ) issued its first pictorial issue. Based on tourism, it was the beginning of a regular theme of NZ stamp issues. That is another story. Within the issue was a stamp that was also to initiate a theme that became regular within itself. The 8d crown over waka was the first stamp with a Māori theme. NZ was the first "Euro colony", (where Europeans outnumbered the indigenous peoples), to produce an indigenous people's themed stamp.

NZ just pipped the USA with their Trans-Mississippi Exposition, June 17, 1898, buffalo hunt. Australia's first indigenous themed stamp was the 1934 Centenary of Victoria. It depicts a Yarra Yarra tribesman looking across the Yarra River to Melbourne. It was a denigration of the Aboriginal peoples. Canada produced its first indigenous themed stamp in 1950, North American Indian, and 1955, Inuit. NZ has had a more continuous production of indigenous themed stamps than other Euro colonies.



The 8d crown over waka, highlights two unique aspects of NZ. Early in NZ's geological life, NZ went its own way. Typical. Inhospitable seas meant the bat and seal were the only native mammals. Unique flora and fauna developed. NZ was well away from the main human migration routes. So NZ was the last country to be colonised by humans. It was via the great sea going waka that the Māori arrived in NZ, with earliest estimates at 1000AD. It was also via boats that the first Europeans came.



The 8d crown over waka also brings together the two signatories to the Treaty of Waitangi. NZ was the only colony to have a treaty aimed at protecting the sovereignty of the indigenous peoples, as its founding basis. It was signed on 6 February 1840, between the British Crown and various Iwi. Britain didn't want the expense of administering NZ, so initially chose not to claim NZ. By the mid-1830s Britain was being forced to review its decision. Early European whaling and sealing settlements had become notorious for their lawlessness. Edward Wakefield, among others, aimed at colonising NZ irrespective. If Britain didn't, France would.

The British government claimed NZ in 1837. Lord Glenelg, Secretary for the Colonies, and Sir James Stephen, Permanent Undersecretary, were both evangelical Christians and were aware of the impact on indigenous peoples of Britain's past colonisations. Both were committed to seeing Māori interests protected.





Christianity played a crucial role in obtaining Māori acceptance of the Treaty. Samuel Marsden, from the Church Missionary Society CMS (evangelical wing of the Anglican Church), landed at Rangihoua Bay on December 22, 1814.

When in Australia, Marsden had met and befriended many Māori who returned to NZ. It provided the basis for evangelisation. By the mid-1830s a large indigenous Christian movement had emerged among the different Iwi. CMS missionaries like Henry Williams, had developed great mana among the Iwi. Williams was key in translating the Treaty into te Reo, and gaining North Island Iwi ascent.

What followed was the well-worn path that Britain had trod with its other Euro colonies. NZ was going to be just like the others. In 1840 there were approximately 100,000 Māori and 2,500 Europeans. By 1860 there was parity. The rapidly growing British population demanded good productive land for settlement. When Taranaki and Waikato Iwi refused to sell land to the government, the government considered this an act of rebellion. The Iwi considered this protecting what was theirs under the Treaty. This led to the Land Wars of the 1860s and large-scale land confiscations, not only from the "rebel" tribes but also from friendly ones.



1906 NZ Exhibition inscribed "Annexation of NZ" for that is what "British" NZ believed Māori culture was used for tourist promotion

By 1874 Māori was a tenth of the population. John McKenzie, Scots immigrant and Minister of Lands in the 1890s, "purchased" 931,000 hectares cheaply as the Māori were not using it "productively". Loss of the better food growing areas and European diseases decimated the Māori population. By 1898 there was an estimated 42,000 Māori. The Crown was clearly dominant over the waka. Many British up to 1900 saw the Māori as a dying race. The Treaty was seen as a dead letter.



The period to the 1980s, like the other Euro colonies, NZ thought it had good race relations, from the "British" perspective. The period saw an underlying change in Māori themselves. The



Liberal MP James Carroll was the first Māori to hold a general seat. MP James Carroll was the first Māori to hold a general seat. He was instrumental in encouraging the "Young Māori Party" to improve the lot of the Māori.

It included Sir Āpirana Ngata, who reformed the land legislation and encouraging Māori development. Māui Pōmare and Peter Buck implemented health programmes which were instrumental in improving Māori health and life expectancy. Te Puea Hērangi, (1883-1952), restored the mana of the Kingitanga, encouraged self-help and protested against the land confiscations.



The only stamp to commemorate indigenous people in WW1 and it bestowed high praise on Māori

In World War I, the NZ government was initially unwilling to enlist Māori in the army. The Māori who enlisted were formed into the NZ Native Contingent and arrived in Egypt in February 1915. They were not sent into combat but sent to garrison Malta. Losses forced the transformation of the contingent into the NZ Pioneer Battalion on 20 February 1915. They landed at Gallipoli on 3 July 1915 and saw service to the end of the war, earning high praise. Ngata believed involvement would strengthen Māori claims for equal status with the British. This did much to raise the profile of the Māori.

Gordon Coates, Prime Minister 1925-1928, was dedicated to redressing Māori grievances over land. The 1927 Simms Commission Report found the 1860s land confiscations unjust. The Labour government, 1935-1949, removed many of the discriminations that prevented Māori receiving the same level of benefits as British NZ. "Native" was replaced by "Māori". Post World War 2 saw the rapid urbanisation and education of Māori. It also saw continued Māori land alienation with the 1953 Māori Affairs Act and 1967



The 1970s saw the beginning of a change in Māori relations. In 1974 New Zealand Day, (Waitangi Day from 1976), was celebrated as a national public holiday for the first time. On September 14, 1975, Dame Whina Cooper started a hikoi from Northland under the slogan 'not one more acre of Māori land'.



This was a radical departure from previous protests over Māori land alienation. This march coincided with the Treaty of Waitangi Act, October 10, 1975. It recognised the Treaty of Waitangi in NZ law and allowed review of Māori land alienation, but only from 1975. Emboldened by the hikoi, from January 5, 1977 to May 25, 1978 protesters occupied Bastion Point to protest continued land alienation.

These protests brought Māori grievances to the full exposure of "British" NZ. In 1972 Māori language day began. In 1975 this became Māori language week. On July 20, 1997 the Māori Language Act made te Reo Māori an official language. In 1985 the Treaty of Waitangi Act was amended to review grievances back to 1840. The biggest change was the stigma that went with being classified as Māori disappeared. Mana was regained. In 2013 600,000 Kiwis called themselves Māori.

Murray Taege

## Society Notes

The June meeting was our annual bring and buy sale night. Tables were brought out and loaded up with books, and number of covers all being sold on behalf of the Society and various members brought surplus material for others to browse through. A different sort of evening to what we usually have and feedback was positive. One discussion went like this; "Do you throw your surplus material in a box and this is it? Yes, don't you have a box like that? Yes, sure, but mine is more sorted and tidier than yours!" A good humoured jibe and the writer is the guilty party of the untidy swops box!

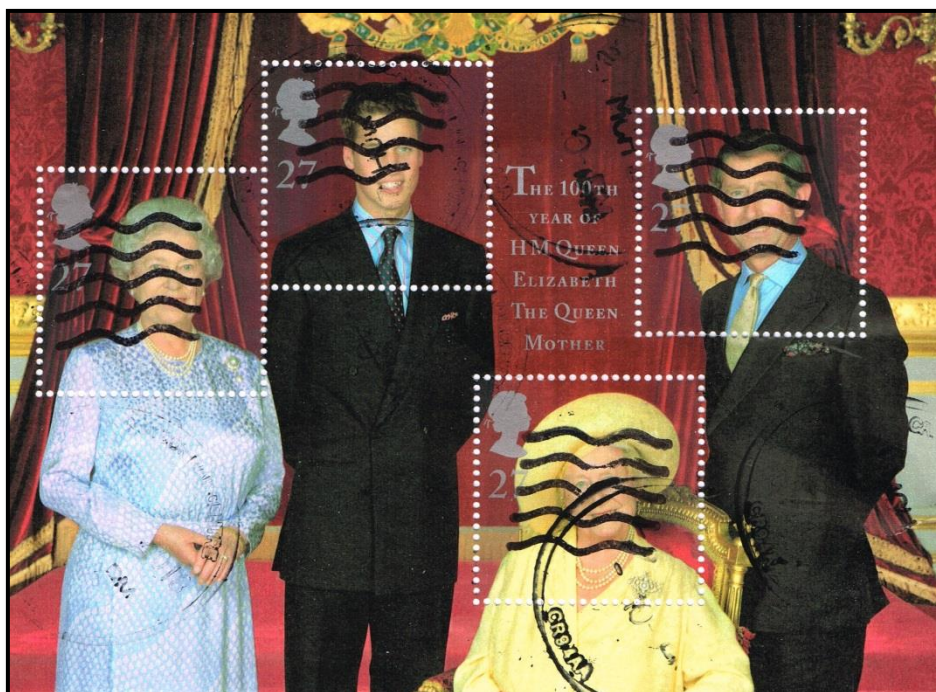
Please keep the weekend of September 28/29 free for some philatelic based activities. The CPS will be hosting the 16<sup>th</sup> New Zealand National Philatelic Literature Exhibition and the entries will be on display at the Philatelic Centre. We hope to arrange a fair in conjunction with it on the Saturday which will include the sale of a recently acquired collection and on the Sunday, a talk and perhaps a free lunch. The committee is still in the organising stages no nothing is yet finalised except for the dates so please keep them free and watch for further details in this newsletter.

Paul van Herpt

## 2000 Queen Mother's 100<sup>th</sup> Birthday

In 2000, the late Queen Mother celebrated her 100<sup>th</sup> birthday and on August 4, the General Post Office (GPO) issued a miniature sheet featuring four generations of the royal family. Born in 1900, the Queen Mother was seen as one of the most popular members of the royal family.

However, it would seem that this popular view wasn't shared by all those living in the UK at the time as the below used miniature sheet, courtesy of Paul Wales, Classic Stamps, would show. The GPO worker responsible for cancelling the stamps has taken great care to apply the obliterating lines over the face of each of the royal family depicted in the design, in much the same manner that stamps with Hitler's picture on were treated immediately after WWII ended. Someone having a bad day perhaps?



Stephen Jones



## 1920's Telegram Form

One of the privileges of being a member of parliament was a regular allocation of official stamps for use on governmental correspondence. Readers may recall an article in the August 2017 CC that gave some details of this arrangement. The use of the stamps wasn't restricted to postal use; they could also be used for the prepayment of telegrams as demonstrated by the form below. The writer has written the message and franked it in anticipation of sending but, as the stamps are uncanceled, it appears the message wasn't taken to the telegraph office for transmission.

Date-stamp. \_\_\_\_\_

NEW ZEALAND POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS

Code: ..... Sent .....  
 Instructions: *m.g.a.* ..... To: .....  
 Charges:    Words: ..... By: .....  
 Ackt.: .....

Address: *Tohikuri*  
*Pukekohe*

*Ehau ana mahaku emau atu he*  
*moni ma ngahui, keiaun efufuri. ana.*  
*Kua utua ta Kereha, kua hoki atu*

U.—A. 1. 9688—20] This telegram may be continued on back hereof.

Written in Maori, the message was from H(opere)W(harewiti) Uru, the Member of Parliament for Southern Maori from 1918 through to his death in office on November 29, 1921. Hopere was one of 21 children, though only four survived until middle age, and it was a younger brother, Henare Whakatau Uru, that was the successor to his seat in Parliament

*iaitenei na, kite haere au. Kite Waipourangi*  
*Christchurch; marday itenei fo Kahoki mai*  
*ite Turei Kataa atu Ki Auckland Taite 28<sup>th</sup>*  
*metae mai Koutou Ki Akarana ara ngahui*  
*Tame Tautahi Aupaki me Rihi Tautahi*  
*Aupaki, reply Christchurch if suitable.*  
*Uru m.P*

This telegram is presented for transmission by the undersigned, subject to the authorized conditions.  
 Note.—When it is not intended or desired that the sender's signature should be telegraphed it must be written here:

Name and address of sender: *H.W. Uru*  
*60 Muri St*  
*Wellington South*

Stephen Jones



## The Mail Must Go Through!

The Pony Express motto is usually associated with the transport of mail. However, it does have another interpretation. The *Timaru Herald* 20 May 2019's on-line edition proudly announced "South Canterbury town gets much-needed new post box"<sup>1</sup>.

In 1876 Albury's railway station and post office opened. Albury, some 29 miles from Timaru located on State Highway 8, had a somewhat decrepit post box (see Figure 1) replaced by a current style New Zealand Post post box (see Figure 2) after complaints from residents.



Figure 1



Figure 2

Albury resident Penny Campbell (seen in Figure 2) said "Due to the condition of the old post box many residents didn't realise it was able to be used for postage. We're grateful that (a new) post box arrived" Campbell said. "I use it quite a lot and I do rely on it, so it's just nice to have a nice bright one." Thus, the condition of the old post box was a deterrent to residents' mail going through the letters slot.

Post boxes overseas differ in size, shape and colour from their New Zealand Post counterparts. Last Christmas my family and I visited Europe with stop-overs in Hong Kong, and in Singapore. Figure 3 features a British Elizabethan pillar box on one of the streets in Hong Kong. Adjacent to it one will see a drinks dispensing machine, perhaps it receives more attention than does the pillar box?

When we arrived in London, we had numerous sites and things on our "to do" list. One of them was a visit to the Greenwich Observatory and the Maritime Museum. Just outside the *Cutty Sark* was a not so traditional British Georgian pillar box. In fact, it was (see Figure 4) one of only three such decorative pillar boxes (the others were in Belfast and in Edinburgh) that performed a Christmas carol - *We wish you a Merry Christmas!* when a letter was posted in it. Or, rather when tourists' hands were inserted in the letters slot!



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7

Windsor Castle was also on our "to do" list. So, off by train we went and just outside the railway station was a Victorian pillar box, (see Figure 5) and surprisingly it was painted green. After waiting to see the Changing of the Guard and spending time inside the castle we wandered off into the town and saw yet another style of British post box - a traditional Edwardian *hole in the wall* type - see Figure 6.

A few weeks later we stayed (not long enough) in Rome, and when in Rome do as the Romans do. So, we did! We went to St. Peter's Cathedral on a Sunday morning whilst a service was held. It was difficult to say whether there were more tourists in St. Peter's or worshippers at the time of our visit! However, afterwards, whilst waiting for the Pope to give his blessing to the mass of people in St Peter's Square, my wife, found a Vatican City post office open. Antoinette duly went inside and bought (airmail) stamps for some postcards that our sons had written the day before and posted them in the drab yellow post box (see Figure 7) adjacent to the post office.

The postcards to New Zealand took almost 3 months to arrive. Maybe the Pope reads all the postcards etc., mailed in the Vatican City post boxes between his Sunday service duties, as this would help explain the inordinate delivery delay.

Ah, delivery of mail! During our holiday we saw several methods of transport and mail delivery ranging from air freighters to ordinary posties walking and delivering letters. Nowhere on our travels did we see similar vehicles to New Zealand Post's all weather single seater postal delivery vehicles that now are menaces to pedestrians on footpaths. A Deutsche Post postal van driver nipped out of his parked vehicle (see Figure 8) to deliver some mail to a few houses adjacent to a railway line in a small town.



Figure 8



Figure 9

After visiting Rome, we caught a train to Pisa. Whilst I stayed in the station with our baggage (or pay €100 to store it for about 2 hours!) Antoinette and the boys duly went to see the leaning tower and saw the very attractive letter box of an apartment (see Figure 9). Interesting to note the slots underneath the handle these indicate whether there is any mail present.



Figure 10



Figure 11



Figure 12



Antoinette and our boys stayed in Singapore for a few days before returning home. Whilst there my wife took more photographs of various types of Singaporean letter boxes. Those in figure 10 have inspection holes, similar to that shown from Pisa, beneath the handle; Figure 11 shows a none too secure letter box attached by wire to a concertina type shop gate (presumably the letter box is removed each day the shop gate is opened), and that in Figure 12 appears to be somewhat less than secure for letters.

In New Zealand most urban centre residents now enjoy a 3 days per week mail delivery on alternating days (excepting Sunday), and of course have access to post boxes like that shown earlier in Figure 2.

In the Mainland Metropolis of Makikihi where we reside, it may surprise readers to learn that we still have a 5 days per week mail delivery + a delivery service of parcels (if any) on Saturdays because we live in a rural mail district. Some small towns like Albury have their own post box, Makikihi has none. We do have a 6 days per week mail collection service right from our own letter box - if indicated, see Figure 13. When there is mail for our rural postie to collect, an indicator flag is raised, and once collected it is lowered.



Figure 13

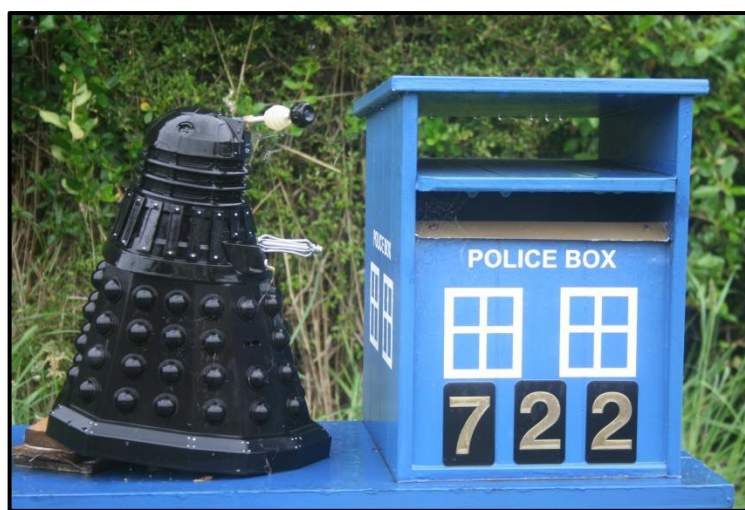


Figure 14

Urban residential letter boxes take various forms, from the rather unimaginative utilitarian retail store purchased item to the quirky and interesting homemade letter boxes such as one in Dunedin shown in Figure 14, fiercely guarded by a Dalek!

The *Pony Express* motto maintained that "The Mail Must Go Through". Indeed, it does! The above illustrates that it completes its journey from the sender posting their mail in a posting box to being delivered into one's own letter/parcel receptacle.

#### References:

- 1 <https://www.stuff.co.nz/timaru-herald/news/112847184/south-canterbury-town-gets-muchneeded-new-post-box>

David Smitham



# +++ ===== Annual Competition ===== +++

## July 9

Don't forget your entry for the Annual Competition in July

### CLASS A: 16 Pages

- |    |   |    |               |
|----|---|----|---------------|
| 1  | Postal History  | 2  | Traditional   |
| 3  | Postal Stationery                                       | 4  | Aerophilately |
| 5  | Maximaphily   | 6  | Revenues      |
| 7  | Cinderellas   | 8  | Thematic      |
| 9  | Open  | 10 | Postcards     |
| 11 | Entries which do not fit into any of the above classes. |    |               |

### CLASS B: 8 Pages

- 12 Adult Development - any of the above classes.

Remember too, that you can put together 8 or 16 pages of material you like and want to share with the rest of the members on the night.

## 1929 Ahrenberg & Flodén's Transatlantic Flight

Two of Sweden's greatest and most popular pioneer aviators, Captain Albin Ahrenberg and Lieutenant Axel Flodén plus Robert Ljungland, a mechanic and wireless operator, were attempting the first transatlantic flight from Stockholm, Sweden to New York.



The crew posing for photographs on 9th June 1929



The flight was to originate on June 9, 1929, at 6am on a Sunday. In spite of the early morning start time, there was a large crowd on hand, which included a band playing the Swedish National Anthem. The entire group of well-wishers joined in, along with Mr Leland Harrison, the American Ambassador. There were 1,269 covers taken on board the plane in Stockholm, all franked with Swedish postage stamps, and each has a special cachet



The Junkers Ju 52/3m at the wharf readying for departure

The plane, "*Sverige*" was an old Junkers Ju 52/3m. The flight was intended to prove the feasibility of a commercial air route between Sweden and the United States. They reached Bergen, on the coast of Norway, six hours later. And then commenced the sea flight to Iceland.

It ran low on fuel and had to put down at sea south of Iceland. The steamer *Odin* towed it into Hæmaey on Vestmannaeyar and after refuelling and a brief overhaul, flew on to Reykjavík, landing at 9pm

It was here that the *Sverige* reportedly took on 65 Icelandic covers. All of these covers were franked with various Icelandic stamps and were cancelled 9.6.1929. It had been a long day.

Suffering engine problems, the flight was delayed by 2 weeks while waiting for a replacement engine from the Junkers motor works in Germany. When it arrived, it was installed and the flight took off for Greenland. At this point, the 65 covers were again cancelled with a single strike of the Reykjavík cds 26.6.1929, the date the flight actually departed Iceland.

The flight made it to Ivigtut, Greenland, but was unable to continue. All the mail was taken aboard ship for transport to New York. On the back of all covers was applied a receiving mark in New York September 11, 1929.



The reverse showing the New York receiving cancel and the flight cachet

The pioneer attempt of the *Sverige* has a great significance, in spite of the fact that it was only partially successful. The fact that the mail carried on this flight was the first officially authorised air mail from Sweden and Iceland to North America, gives an enhanced value to these covers.



The First Flight cover of Ahrenberg & Flodén

This flight was the first one for which a special airmail fee was collected by the Icelandic Post Office and in this instance, 20 Swedish crowns was agreed. The fee was then paid to the flight promoter. This was the equivalent of kr25.40. Add the 30a surface UPU fee and registration of 35a a total of Kr26.05 should have been applied.

We have found that two individuals prepared covers for this event: KA Hansen and Gisli Sigurbjörnsson. What is interesting is that the KA Hasen covers are corrected franked with Kr26.05 but the Gisli Sigurbjörnsson covers are all overfranked by Kr27.10. Why this error occurred is uncertain.

It should be noted that two of the stamps are hardly ever found on cover - the Kr10 on Kr2 Christian IX and the Kr2 on 25a Jón Sigurðsson, and are therefore an added bonus.

David Loe







**Phone: (03) 579 5650. Fax: (03) 579 9894.**  
**PO Box 5086, Springlands, Blenheim 7241.**

The web site is up and running allowing orders to be placed directly once you have registered. Currently there are over 12,000 stamps, covers, postcards etc on the site and all are illustrated.

Email us if you have any problems registering or navigating around the site.

There is a search facility allowing you to search for your Interests. e.g. Entering the word 'Railway' brings up around 200 different items.

### **Website categories include:**

- NZ definitive issues from Full Face Queens to the current issues.
- NZ Commemoratives from the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition onwards.
- NZ Health and Christmas issues.
- Booklets.
- Air mail stamps and covers.
- Life Insurance.
- Postage Due and Express stamps and covers.
- Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- Cinderellas.
- Various miscellaneous issues and covers. Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- New Zealand Postal History.
- New Zealand Postal Stationery.
- Antarctic stamps, Postcards and Postal History.
- Various British Commonwealth and Foreign Country's stamps and covers.

### **Recent additions to the Classic Stamps' web site. . . . .**

Polar specialist Mark Jurisich FRPSNZ has recently updated three of his Antarctic monographs and produced eight new ones.

#### **The full list of eleven publications is:**

- \* 'A Postal History of Campbell Island' (55Mb).
- \* 'A Postal History of the Joint New Zealand - United States Hallett Station Antarctica' (225Mb).
- \* 'The Postmarks of Ross Dependency' (13.5Mb).
- \* 'Ross Dependency Stamp Issues' (1.8Mb).
- \* 'Ross Dependency Historic Huts Restoration' (39.6Mb).
- \* 'The Postmarks of Argentine Antarctic Bases' (1.3Mb).
- \* 'The Postmarks of Chilean Antarctic Bases' (1.4Mb).
- \* 'Postal History of Italian Antarctic 1957-1995' (14.7Mb).
- \* 'The Postal History of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1955-58' (161Mb).
- \* 'The Postmarks of Deep Freeze Antarctic Bases' (19Mb).
- \* 'Operation Deep Freeze Picket Ships' (23Mb).

Some publications may take a short while to load due to the size (in brackets).

These are all freely available on the web site.

To access them, go to [www.classicstamps.co.nz](http://www.classicstamps.co.nz) and you will see at the bottom of the left hand column the following.



Click on the red 'Current Antarctic Monographs' and you will see the list.

Click on the 'Click Here' to see the monograph you are interested in.

**Remember:** The bigger ones may take a few minutes to open.



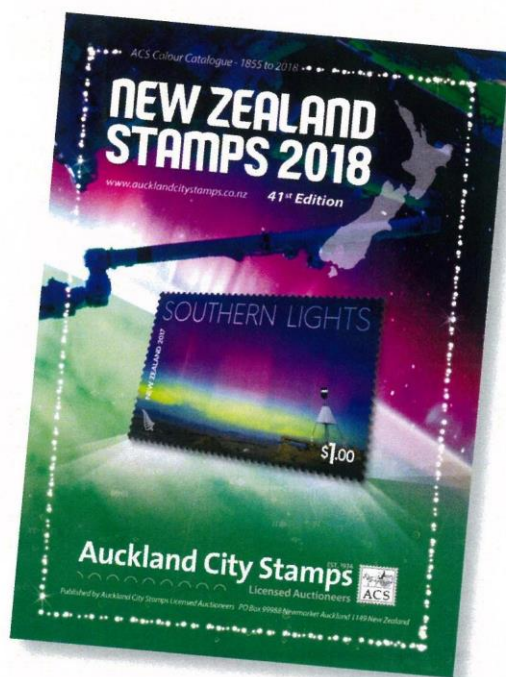
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- COLLECTIONS & ACCUMULATIONS
- ESTATE LOTS
- MARITIME MAIL
- ERRORS
- WORLD STAMPS
- FULL FACE QUEEN COVERS
- VARIETIES



## 2018 Colour Catalogue of New Zealand Stamps



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